

The University of Chicago

THE TETRAGRAM, THOMAS, AND
LARISSA GOSPELS

A PART OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL IN
CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
OF PHILOSOPHY

1935

By
OTTO FERNAND LINN

Private Edition, Distributed by
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THE TETRAGRAM GOSPELS

The Tetragram Gospels, U. C. 828, to which the late Professor von Dobschütz assigned the number 2411, is a Greek codex of the early twelfth century, which contains 363 parchment and 17 paper folios measuring 10.6 by 14.8 centimeters in size. The text is in a single column of 16 lines to the page, and measures 9.5 by 7.5 centimeters in size. The quires are numbered in the upper right-hand corners of the parchment section, the usual number of folios to each being eight. Matthew possesses 14 quires or 106 folios, Mark 9 quires or 65 folios, Luke 13 quires or 98 folios, John 12 quires or 89 folios. The text is nearly complete, there being gaps from Luke 1:50 to 1:55, 12:9 to 12:42, 12:52 to 13:34; and John 20:29 to the end. The kephalaia-titloi appear in the upper margins, 68 for Matthew, 48 for Mark, 78 for Luke, and 18 for John. The Eusebian Canons are on two loose double folios, the α and ι being absent. The Ammonian Sections are in the outer margins, 356 for Matthew, 233 for Mark, 342 for Luke, and 217 for John. The synaxarion and menologion appear in the paper quires which have been added in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. The manuscript receives its name from the four letters ΙΩΣΦ which appear at the end of Mark and may be the abbreviation of the scribe's name. The codex has an added parchment folio which is a fragment of an ancient homily. The pericope-adulterae according to von Soden's norm is a straight μ⁵. The text is a K^a of unusual merit which vies with Π in purity. It has suffered from a slight non-K^a infiltration, and contains an unusually large number of singular readings which are due to the carelessness of

the scribe. According to the norms for the K^a text which have been published by Bousset, von Soden, and Lake this codex possesses more than 90 per cent of the variants of this group. The numerous corrections in the text, which are no doubt the work of a diorthotes, are to the K^a text in Mark, where we have Dr. Lake's norm as a guide, and indicate that the exemplar was a very pure K^a manuscript. The loyalty of U. C. 828 to the text of this group makes it one of the most valued manuscripts thus classified.

THE THOMAS GOSPELS

The Thomas Gospels, U. C. 136, to which the late Professor von Dobschütz assigned the number 2407, is a dated Greek codex of the year 1332. In its present form the manuscript contains 328 parchment folios which measure about 10 by 16 centimeters. The illuminations are in geometric monochromes and there are no miniatures. The text is in a single column to the page and measures 7 by 11 centimeters. There are usually 18 lines of about 28 letters each to the page. The original quire-numbering is in the lower right-hand corner of the final verso of each quire while a later numeration is in the lower center of each beginning recto. The usual number of folios to the quire is eight. The 328 folios are distributed in 42 quires as follows: one preliminary quire of 4 folios, for Matthew 11 quires or 89 folios, for Mark 7 quires or 56 folios, for Luke 12 quires or 94 folios, for John 9 quires or 71 folios, for lectionary equipment 2 quires or 14 folios. The system of division in the margins is in consecutive numbers, Matthew ending with ρις at 28:16, Mark with οδ at 16:9, Luke with ριδ at 24:36, and John with εχ at 21:15. There are no Eusebian Canons and no Ammonian Sections. The kephalaia-titloi appear in lists before each Gospel. Of these there are 68 for Matthew,

48 for Mark, 82 for Luke, and 18 for John. The synaxarion, menologion, and Easter tables appear in quires 40 and 41 which have been added to the codex before the year 1424, the first date in the tables. The codex receives its name from its scribe, Thomas, whose autograph appears in a colophon at the end of John. The pericope-adulterae is μ^6 . The text is nearly complete and classifies this manuscript as an excellent example of the K^x group. There is a considerable neutral influence in the text. No direct individual relationships have been established but the text conforms strikingly with that of the Terrell Gospels, 2322, and the hands of the two are very similar.

THE LARISSA GOSPELS

The Larissa Gospels, U. C. 134, or Gregory 2406, is a Greek codex of the late thirteenth century. It contains 245 parchment leaves which measure 13 by 9.6 centimeters in size. It has been severely trimmed during the process of rebinding. Its text which measures 12.6 by 7.8 centimeters is contained in a single column to the page. The usual number of lines to the page is 23 and the average number of letters to the line is about 29. Usually there are eight folios to the quire. The marginalia consists of the kephalaia-titloi, lectionary assignments, and incipits. There are no Eusebian Canons or Ammonian Sections. The codex contains four full page miniatures exquisitely done in colors as well as a number of daintily wrought illuminations. The text is nearly complete, there being a gap from καὶ οὗτοι of John 17:11 to γινώσκω of 17:26 and the loss of the text from ο πατὴρ of John 20:3 to the end. In quire 13 there is a disarrangement of leaves so that they number 103, 105, 104, 107, 106. The pericope-adulterae is a mixture of von Soden's μ^6 and μ^7 types. The lists of kephalaia-

titloi which precede each Gospel number 68 for Matthew, 48 for Mark, 83 for Luke, and 18 for John. The lists follow von Soden's norm for the K group. The Larissa Gospels possesses a mixed text whose dominant relationship is with von Soden's K^x text. Another very significant relationship has been established with his K^a text. As it stands the text of 2406 represents a K^a text that has been corrected to or has evolved in the direction of the later K^x text. The other textual impressions according to von Soden are K¹ and I, and according to Dr. Lake the Caesarean, but they are very insignificant. The manuscript which, according to the dealer, came from Larissa, Greece has at some time in its history been at Trikkala.

